

Serial No.: 10/775,058
Docket No.: 104-R001
Amendment After Final dated: January 22, 2008
Reply to the Final Office Action of September 21, 2007

REMARKS

Introduction

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 1-19 are allowed. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 1-20, 22-24, 26-32, 34-35, 40-41, 47, 49, 52-61, 63-64, 66-67, and 69-72 are pending in the application. Claims 20, 22, 34-35, 40, 47, 49, 52-53, 55-60, and 71 have been amended, and claim 21 has been cancelled. No new matter is being presented. In view of the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance of all the pending claims are requested.

1. Improper Finality:

Applicant respectfully requests that the Finality of the Office Action of September 21, 2007 (hereinafter the "Office Action"), be removed for at least the following reasons.

a. New grounds of rejection were not necessitated by Applicant's amendment:

On page 25 of the Office Action of September 21, 2007 (hereinafter the "Office Action"), the Examiner states that Applicant's amendments necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection and thus, provided the sole justification to make the Office Action final. However, Applicant respectfully submits that no amendments to the claims were presented in the Response of September 4, 2007, and no additional information disclosure statement has been filed. Accordingly, since the new grounds of rejection presented by the Examiner were not "necessitated by applicant's amendment of the claims," Applicant respectfully requests that the Finality of this Office Action be withdrawn. See MPEP §706.07(a).

b. Rejection of claims 30-31 is improper:

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 30-31 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,949,504 to Kim and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,329,289 to Sakamoto et al. is improper.

Claims 30-31 depend from independent claim 20. In the Office Action, claim 20 is only rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim and further in view of U.S.

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Patent No. 5,134,390 to Kishimoto et al. However, as described above, claims 30-31 are only rejected in view of Kim and Sakamoto et al. See Office Action, pages 19-20. Thus, since claims 30-31 incorporate all of the limitations recited in claim 20, claims 30-31 cannot be rejected by Kim and Sakamoto et al., and the rejection of claims 30-31 is improper. Moreover, in the rejection of claims 30-31 the Examiner appears to refer to U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 to Register to allege it discloses the limitations recited in claim 20, instead of presenting arguments based on the cited references. *Id.*

Accordingly, Applicant has not been given a clear ground of rejection for these claims, i.e., a full and fair hearing to ascertain the advisability of an appeal, and further request that if the Examiner's rejections are maintained, a new office action is required that adequately addresses all of the limitations recited within the claims, completely addresses each and every argument presented by the Applicant, and appropriately directs the Applicant to references the Examiner alleges teach or disclose the invention as claimed.

2. Rejection under 35 USC §112, first paragraph:

Claims 47, 49, and 57-60 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claims 47 and 49:

With respect to claims 47 and 49, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are currently amended to address and clarify each of the Examiner's concerns. As presently recited, claims 47 and 49 are adequately supported by the specification, for example, by Col. 6, lines 1-15. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 47 and 49 comply with all the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

b. Claims 57-60:

With respect to claim 57 and 59, it is respectfully submitted that these claims are currently amended to address and clarify each of the Examiner's concerns. As presently

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recited, claims 57 and 59 are adequately supported by the specification, for example, by Col. 4, lines 5-17, and Col. 6, lines 7-15, and thus, claims 57 and 59 comply with all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112. With respect to claims 58 and 60, since the Examiner rejects these claims solely for depending from claims 57 and 59, respectively, claims 58 and 60 also comply with 35 U.S.C. §112.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 57-60 comply with all of the requirements under 35 U.S.C. §112, and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

3. Rejection under 35 USC §102(b): Kishimoto et al.:

Claims 34-35, 61, and 67 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,134,390 to Kishimoto et al. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 34:

With respect to claim 34, on pages 3-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kishimoto et al. discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. However, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is currently amended to clarify a function of the manipulation keys to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto et al. does not disclose all of the limitations presently recited in claim 34, for at least the following reasons.

Kishimoto et al. describes a filing system to display stored images in either a lateral or an upright position by changing the orientation of a display with a motor. See Kishimoto et al., abstract. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the images are stored in an upright or lateral position, and are fed to the display either upright or laterally. The orientation of the display is then changed to correspond with the lateral or upright position of the previously stored image. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-5.

Similarly, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the

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controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Kishimoto et al. does not disclose, among other things, “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen,” as presently recited in claim 34.

Thus, since Kishimoto et al. does not teach all of the elements set forth in claim 34, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto et al., and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

b. Claim 35:

With respect to claim 35, on pages 4-5 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Kishimoto et al. discloses all of the limitations of the invention as recited in this claim. However, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is currently amended to clarify a function of the manipulation keys to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that Kishimoto et al. does not disclose all of the limitations presently recited in claim 35, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a

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position of the display screen 67.

Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not disclose, among other things, "a controller to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the screen body," as presently recited in claim 35. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that since Kishimoto et al. does not teach all of the elements set forth in claim 35, this claim is patentably distinguishable from Kishimoto et al., and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully solicited.

c. Claims 61 and 67:

With respect to dependent claims 61 and 67, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto et al. for at least the reasons described above. Accordingly, since claims 61 and 67 contain each of the features as recited in independent claim 34, dependent claims 61 and 67 are also allowable over Kishimoto et al. at least for the reason of their dependency, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited.

4. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim and Kishimoto et al.:

Claims 20, 40-41, 52-53, 55-56, 63, 69, and 71-72 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,949,504 to Kim and further in view of Kishimoto et al. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20:

Claim 20 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key recited therein. Applicant respectfully submits that none of the references cited teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as presently recited in this claim. In particular, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 20 is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al. for at least the following reasons.

As admitted by the Examiner, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," see Office Action, page 7. Furthermore, Kim describes an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a

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camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Further, Kim describes that a main controller 41 of the camcorder can provide a signal to the OSD to display a viewing angle control amount signal in the LCD monitor. See Kim, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-7. In other words, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and among other things, does not disclose, teach, or suggest, "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as presently recited in claim 20.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," or "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as presently recited in claim 20.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 20, and thus, this claim is

allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

b. Claim 40:

With respect to claim 40, it is respectfully submitted that claim 40 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key recited therein. Applicant respectfully submits that none of the references cited teach or suggest all of the limitations of the invention as presently recited in this claim. In particular, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 40 is allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al. for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kim is directed to an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Further, Kim describes that a main controller 41 of the camcorder can provide a signal to the OSD to display a viewing angle control amount signal in the LCD monitor. See Kim, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-7. In other words, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as recited in claim 40.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim describes displaying a viewing angle control amount signal over the image displayed in the view finder. Kim does not describe modifying the image displayed in the camcorder or rotating the viewing angle control amount signal in a way such that it describes "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," and "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as recited in claim 40.

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Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," or "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as presently recited in claim 40.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 40, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

c. Claims 41, 63, and 69:

With respect to dependent claims 41, 63, and 69, it is respectfully submitted that for at least the reason that these claims depend from independent claim 40, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above, and therefore contain each of the features as recited in independent claim 40, claims 41, 63, and 69 are also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined.

d. Claim 52:

With respect to claim 52, on pages 9-10 of the Office Action, the Examiner alleges that all of the limitations of this claim are disclosed by Kim in view of Kishimoto et al. Applicant

respectfully submits that claim 52 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as presently recited in independent claim 52, for at least the following reasons.

As admitted by the Examiner on page 10 of the Office Action, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 52.

Additionally, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," as presently recited in claim 52.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words,

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the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," or "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 52.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Kim and Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, do not disclose, teach, or suggest, all of the features as recited in claim 52, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

e. Claim 53:

With respect to dependent claim 53, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 52, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 53 contains each of the features as recited in independent claim 52, claim 53 is also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined.

f. Claim 55:

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 55 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as presently recited in independent claim 55, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is

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on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to manipulation of a function key to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," as presently recited in claim 55.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to manipulation of a function key to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," or "driving the display unit to display the received external image signal and driving the display unit to display the generated internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the generated mode signal," as recited in claim 55.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Kim and Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, do not disclose, teach, or suggest, all of the features as recited in claim 55, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

g. Claim 56:

With respect to dependent claim 56, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 55, which is allowable for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 56 contains each of the features as recited in

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independent claim 55, claim 56 is also allowable over Kim and Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined.

h. Claim 71:

Applicant respectfully submits that claim 71 is currently amended to clarify the generation of the mode signal to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as presently recited in independent claim 71, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kim is directed at a control apparatus for a camcorder to maintain an optimal viewing angle as the camcorder is tilted. See Kim, Abstract. That is, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as "displaying a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and displaying an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture," as recited in claim 71. In addition, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus, admits that Kim does not disclose or teach "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 71.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim, describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as presently recited in claim 71.

Accordingly, Kim does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," "displaying a picture of externally input color

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component video signals on the screen body and displaying an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture,” or “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as presently recited in claim 71.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the “display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, “generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body in response to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body,” or “wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal,” as presently recited in claim 71.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 71. Moreover, Kim and Kishimoto et al. are not combinable in the manner suggested by the Examiner.

As described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. As admitted by the Examiner, Kim does not describe rotating an OSD according to a rotation of a display. In contrast, Kishimoto et al. is directed to a filing system to display stored images in either a lateral or an upright position by changing the orientation of a display with a motor. See Kishimoto et al., abstract. In Kishimoto et al. a controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15.

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Neither the mode selector 42 of Kim nor the position detection unit 71 of Kishimoto et al. use a key manipulation to indicate a position of a display screen, and thus, the tilting movement of Kim's viewfinder to correspond with a tilt of a camcorder cannot be combined with Kishimoto et al.'s monitor rotation to correspond with the lateral or upright orientation of stored images to teach the invention as recited in claim 71.

Accordingly, Kim and Kishimoto et al. are not combinable to disclose the invention as recited in claim 71, and neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in this claim. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

i. Claim 72:

With respect to independent claim 72, on pages 13-14 of the Office Action the Examiner alleges that this claim is unpatentable over Kim in view of Kishimoto et al. However, Applicant respectfully submits that this claim is allowable over these references for at least the following reasons.

As described above, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as "a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture," as recited in claim 72. In addition, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus, admits that Kim does not disclose or teach "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 72.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim, describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body," as recited in claim 72.

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Accordingly, Kim does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, "a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body, "a display unit to display a picture of externally input color component video signals on the screen body and to display an OSD image simultaneously on the displayed picture," or "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 72.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a key unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body," or "wherein the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," as recited in claim 72.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in claim 72. Moreover, Kim and Kishimoto et al. are not combinable in the manner suggested by the Examiner.

As described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. As admitted by the Examiner, Kim does not describe rotating an OSD according to a rotation of a display. In contrast, Kishimoto et al. is directed to a filing system to display stored images in either a lateral or an upright position by changing the orientation of a display with a motor. See Kishimoto et al., abstract. In Kishimoto et al. a controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71.

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See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15.

Neither the mode selector 42 of Kim nor the position detection unit 71 of Kishimoto et al. use a key manipulation to indicate a position of a display screen, and thus, the tilting movement of Kim's viewfinder to correspond with a tilt of a camcorder cannot be combined with Kishimoto et al.'s monitor rotation to correspond with the lateral or upright orientation of stored images to teach the invention as recited in claim 72.

Accordingly, Kim and Kishimoto et al. are not combinable to disclose the invention as recited in claim 72, and neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet all of the features recited in this claim. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

5. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Buxton et al. and Kim:

Claim 34 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,115,025 to Buxton et al. and further in view of Kim. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 34 is currently amended to more clearly define the modifying of OSD data according to a key manipulation in order to further distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Buxton et al. or Kim, either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as presently recited in independent claim 34, for at least the following reasons.

Buxton et al. is directed to maintaining an orientation of user interface elements on a display with respect to a user, despite rotation of the display. See Buxton et al., Col. 3, lines 57-65. However, as admitted by the Examiner, "Buxton does not explicitly discloses (sic) the display mode could be modified by a key input." See Office Action, page 14. Accordingly, Buxton et al. does not disclose, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," as presently recited in claim 34.

Furthermore, Buxton et al. does not disclose "displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen," as recited in

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this claim. Buxton et al. only mentions an OSD image and a second image that do not overlap. Nowhere does the reference state or illustrate that there is any overlap of the "model" 34 and the menu 30.

Accordingly, Buxton et al. does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," or "displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

Similarly, as described above, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as "receiving an externally input video signal having a second image," as recited in claim 34. In addition, with respect to claims 40 and 71-72, the Examiner admits that "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." See Office Action, pages 8-9 and 12-13. Accordingly, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," or "displaying the first image that corresponds to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

In fact, Kim describes a controller 41 to determine whether the angle control option is on or off according to input from a mode selector 42. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not address, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD with respect to a position of the rotatable screen when the screen is rotated, according to a key manipulation to indicate the position of the rotatable screen," as recited in claim 34.

Accordingly, neither Kim nor Kishimoto et al., either individually or in combination, meet

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all of the features presently recited in this claim. Therefore, withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

6. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register:

Claims 21-24, 26-29, 32, 54, and 66 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Kim and Kishimoto et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,661,632 to Register. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

a. Claim 20 and 21:

Claim 21 has been cancelled, rendering this rejection moot. However, since claim 20 has been amended to include limitations similar to those recited in claim 21, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim, Kishimoto et al., or Register, either individually or combined, disclose the Applicant's invention as presently recited in independent claim 20, for at least the following reasons.

First, as admitted by the Examiner, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." See Office Action, pages 8-9 and 12-13. Accordingly, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as recited in claim 20.

In addition, Register is directed to a handheld computer with a display screen, where the display screen image can be rotated itself. See Register, Abstract. However, Register does not describe rotating of an OSD image, in fact, an OSD image is not mentioned in Register at all. Accordingly, Register also does not disclose or teach, among other things, "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as recited in claim 20.

Moreover, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display

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positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the screen body according to manipulation of a key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," or "displaying a picture of externally inputted color component video signals on the screen body and displaying the OSD image on the displayed picture at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal," as presently recited in claim 20.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim, Kishimoto et al., nor Register, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in claim 20, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references.

b. Claim 22-24, 26-29, and 32:

With respect to claims 22-24, 26-29, and 32, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, which is allowable over Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that these claims contain each of the features as recited in claim 20, dependent claims 22-24, 26-29, and 32 are also allowable over these references, either individually or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

c. Claim 54

With respect to claim 54, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends on independent claim 52. As described above, claim 52 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key manipulation to indicate the rotated state. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 52, and thus claim 54, which incorporates all of the features recited in claim 52, is allowable

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over Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register, either individually or in combination, for at least the following reasons.

As admitted by the Examiner on page 10 of the Office Action, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal," and thus, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 52.

Additionally, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," as presently recited in claim 52.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a

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position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the display unit," or "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 52.

In addition, Register is directed to a handheld computer with a display screen, where the display screen image can be rotated itself. See Register, Abstract. However, Register does not describe rotating of an OSD image, in fact, an OSD image is not mentioned in Register at all. Accordingly, Register also does not disclose or teach, among other things, "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the external image signal and to drive the display unit to display the internal OSD image signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 52.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim, Kishimoto et al., nor Register, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in claim 52, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 54 depends from claim 52, and thus, incorporates all of the limitations as presently recited in claim 52, it is respectfully submitted that claim 54 is also allowable over Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register, either individually or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

d. Claim 66:

With respect to claim 66, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends on independent claim 40. As described above, claim 40 is currently amended to clarify a function of the key manipulation to indicate the angle of rotation. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 40, and thus claim 66, which incorporates all of the features presently recited in claim 40, is allowable over Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register, either individually or in combination, for at least the following reasons.

As described above, Kim is directed to an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. That is, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of

Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. Further, Kim describes that a main controller 41 of the camcorder can provide a signal to the OSD to display a viewing angle control amount signal in the LCD monitor. See Kim, Col. 4, lines 64+, Col. 5, lines 1-7. In other words, Kim describes a method to vary the angle of the camcorder's viewfinder when the camcorder itself is tilted so that a user can continue to monitor the picture being recorded irrespective of the movement/tilt of the camcorder. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 30-40. Kim does not describe displaying a rotated image, and does not disclose, teach, or suggest, among other things, "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as recited in claim 40.

Furthermore, as described above, Kim describes displaying a viewing angle control amount signal over the image displayed in the view finder. Kim does not describe modifying the image displayed in the camcorder or rotating the viewing angle control amount signal in a way such that it describes "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation," and "displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen," as recited in claim 40.

Similarly, as described above, Kishimoto et al. describes guidance information 62 which is displayed on the display screen 67 at various magnification factors and different display positions according to the "display mode defining the shape and dimension of a display area, the display position and the like. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 5, lines 65+, Col. 6, lines 1-7. That is, in Kishimoto et al. the controller selects either character code corresponding to the guidance information either stored normally or after being rotated 90° according to a signal of a position detection unit 71. See Kishimoto et al., Col. 6, lines 28-35, Col. 8, lines 1-15. In other words, the type of stored guidance information displayed (normal or rotated) is selected according to a signal from the position detection signals, and not according to a key manipulation to indicate a position of the display screen 67. Accordingly, Kishimoto et al. does not teach or suggest, among other things, "modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD

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color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation,” or “displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen,” as presently recited in claim 40.

In addition, Register is directed to a handheld computer with a display screen, where the display screen image can be rotated itself. See Register, Abstract. However, Register does not describe rotating of an OSD image, in fact, an OSD image is not mentioned in Register at all. Accordingly, Register also does not disclose or teach, among other things, “modifying OSD data corresponding to the first image including the OSD color component video signal with respect to an angle of rotation of the screen when the screen is rotated, according to manipulation of a key to indicate the angle of rotation,” or “displaying the first image corresponding to the modified OSD data on the second image displayed on the rotated screen,” as presently recited in claim 40.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that neither Kim, Kishimoto et al., nor Register, either individually or in combination, meet all of the features presently recited in claim 40, and thus, this claim is allowable over this references. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 66 depends from claim 40, and thus, incorporates all of the limitations as presently recited in claim 50, it is respectfully submitted that claim 66 is also allowable over Kim, Kishimoto et al., and Register, either individually or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

7. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim and Sakamoto et al.:

Claims 30-31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,329,289 to Sakamoto et al. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

With respect to claims 30-31, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 20, and thus, incorporate all of the limitations presently recited therein.

As admitted by the Examiner, “Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in accordance to the mode signal.” See Office Action, page 7. Accordingly, since the Examiner does not allege that Sakamoto et al. discloses all of the

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limitations of claim 20 lacking in Kim, claim 20 is allowable over Kim and Sakamoto et al., either individually or combined.

Moreover, in the rejection of claims 30-31, the Examiner does not recite where in Kim the limitations of claim 30 are disclosed, taught, or suggested, but instead seems to reference Register, a reference which is not cited to reject claims 20, 30 or 31.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that this rejection is improper and that the Applicant has not been given an opportunity to respond to the Examiner's assertions as to whether any of the claimed features or process operations are the same or different from the cited references. As such, it is clear that the Applicant was denied a full and fair hearing and is therefore, unable to ascertain the advisability of an appeal. Applicant respectfully requests that if the Examiner's rejection is maintained, a new office action is required that completely addresses all of the limitations recited within the claims, and completely addresses each and every argument forwarded by the Applicant.

8. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kishimoto et al. and Register:

Claim 64 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kishimoto et al. as applied to claim 34, and further in view of Register. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for at least the following reasons.

With respect to claim 64, it is respectfully submitted that for at least the reason that this claim depends from claim 34, which is allowable over Kishimoto et al. for at least the reasons described above, claim 64 is also allowable over Kishimoto et al. Moreover, since Register does not teach or suggest the limitations of these claims which are lacking in Kishimoto et al., this claim is allowable over all Kishimoto et al. and Register, separately or combined, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are earnestly solicited.

9. Rejection under 35 USC §103(a): Kim:

Claims 57-60 and 70 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the following reasons.

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a. Claim 57:

With respect to claim 57, it is respectfully submitted that this claim is currently amended to clarify a function of the key manipulation to indicate the angle of rotation to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 57 is allowable over Kim, for at least the following reasons.

As admitted by the Examiner on page 10 of the Office Action, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." Moreover, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as the "external color component video signal," recited in claim 57. Accordingly, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "a circuit unit to drive the display unit to display the OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the mode signal generated by the control unit," as recited in claim 57.

Additionally, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest, among other things, "a control unit to generate a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to manipulation of a function key to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as presently recited in claim 57.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as presently recited in claim 57, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

b. Claims 58 and 70:

With respect to claims 58 and 70, it is respectfully submitted that these claims depend from independent claim 57, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claims 58 and 70 contain each of the features as recited in claim 57, these claims are also allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

c. Claim 59:

With respect to claim 59, it is respectfully submitted that this claim is currently amended to clarify a function of the key manipulation to indicate the angle of rotation to more clearly distinguish the invention as claimed from the cited documents. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 59 is allowable over Kim, for at least the following reasons.

As admitted by the Examiner on page 10 of the Office Action, "Kim does not explicitly disclose the OSD image is rotated with respect to the screen body in response to the mode signal." Moreover, in Kim, a pickup 11 captures images and converts them into electrical signals. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 48-57. That is, the pictures displayed in the LCD monitor 51 are captured by the pickup 11 and processed by the camcorder. This is not the same as the "external color component video," recited in claim 59. Accordingly, Kim does not disclose or teach, among other things, "driving the display unit to display the generated OSD color component video signal on the image of the external color component video signal at a rotated position in accordance with the generated mode signal," as recited in claim 59.

Additionally, as described above, Kim is directed at an apparatus for adjusting a viewing angle of a viewfinder on a camcorder. See Kim, abstract. As illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B of Kim, an LCD monitor used as a viewfinder in a camcorder can be tilted to a predetermined angle with respect to a body of the camcorder if a viewing angle control option has been selected. See Kim, Col. 5, lines 40-50. In Kim, a controller 41 determines whether the angle control option is on or off, and a mode selector 42 is used to input the activation of the angle control option. See Kim, Col. 3, lines 8-10 and 40-47. That is, the mode selector 42 serves to activate the angle control option, turning it either on or off. Kim does not describe inputting a signal to indicate a rotated state of a display unit, and thus, Kim does not teach or suggest,

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among other things, "generating a mode signal indicating a rotated state of the display unit according to a key manipulation to indicate the rotated state of the screen body," as presently recited in claim 59.

Accordingly, at least for the reasons that Kim does not disclose or teach all of the limitations of the invention as presently recited in claim 59, this claim is allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

d. Claim 60:

With respect to claim 60, it is respectfully submitted that this claim depends from independent claim 59, which is allowable over Kim for at least the reasons provided above. Accordingly, for at least the reason that claim 60 contains each of the features as presently recited in claim 59, this claim is also allowable over Kim, and withdrawal of this rejection and allowance of this claim are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

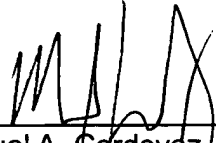
It is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, there being no other objections or rejections, this application is in condition for allowance, and a notice to this effect is earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided below.

If any further fees are required in connection with the filing of this amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 502827.

Respectfully submitted,

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